

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-mor-  
row; light winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 50.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# WILSON REJECTS GERMAN PEACE BID; REFUSES TO ENTER A PARLEY NOW; PEOPLE FIRST MUST END AUTOCRACY

## LOAN'S SUCCESS VITAL TO WAR, WARNS WILSON

Relaxation or Hesitation  
Now Means Defeat, He  
Says in New Plea.

GAIN HERE \$121,163,900

Total for N. Y. District \$683-  
439,050 and for U. S.  
\$2,798,419,950.

### How Fourth Liberty Loan Stands To-day

TOTAL raised by the	
nation .....	\$2,798,419,950
New York district	
quota .....	1,800,000,000
Amount of N. Y. sub-	
scriptions recorded	
yesterday .....	121,163,900
Total amount subscribed	
to date in N. Y. dist.	683,439,050
The nation's showing:	
District.	Subscription. P.C.
St. Louis .....	\$204,449,450 78
Minneapolis .....	154,971,900 71
Boston .....	284,355,000 87
San Francisco .....	220,142,500 54
Chicago .....	448,798,600 51
Dallas .....	68,314,500 46
Richmond .....	123,262,700 44
Kansas City .....	111,436,050 42
Cleveland .....	267,518,250 42
New York .....	683,439,050 37
Atlanta .....	177,803,200 35
Philadelphia .....	177,803,200 35
The aggregate subscription raised	
by nation is equal to 46 per cent. of	
loan.	

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President  
Wilson to-day issued this statement on the Fourth  
Liberty Loan:

"The reply of the German Government  
to my note of inquiry dated  
October 8 gives occasion for me to  
say to my fellow countrymen that  
neither that reply nor any other re-  
cent events have in any way dimi-  
nished the vital importance of the Li-  
berty Loan. Relaxation now, hesita-  
tion now, would mean defeat when  
victory seems to be in sight; would  
mean years of war instead of peace  
upon our own terms.

"I earnestly request every patriotic  
American to leave to the Govern-  
ment of the United States and of the  
Allies the momentous discussions in-  
itiated by Germany and to remember  
that for each man his duty is to  
strengthen the hands of these Govern-  
ments and to do it in the most  
important way now immediately pre-  
sented—by subscribing to the utmost  
of his ability for bonds of the Fourth  
Liberty Loan. That loan must be  
successful. I am sure that the Ameri-  
can people will not fail to see their  
duty and make it successful."

With only five days of the allotted  
three weeks left, a total of only \$2-  
798,419,950, or 46 per cent., of the  
Fourth Liberty Loan has been sub-  
scribed.

At the close of business yesterday  
the New York district, with 37 per  
cent. of its quota garnered, still stood  
far down in the list. Its thirteenth  
day effected sales of \$121,163,900.

Total subscriptions reported last  
night are for the first thirteen days of  
the drive and show an increase of  
\$528,543,750 over the aggregate re-  
ported by the Treasury Department  
for the first eleven days of the cam-  
paign, no totals being announced for  
the twelfth day.

**Brooklyn Running Strong.**  
The Brooklyn Liberty Loan Com-  
mittee held a meeting last night of the  
officers and directors of the various  
Brooklyn banks in the Hotel Borsani  
and sold \$25,093,500 worth of Liberty  
bonds. Up to yesterday morning the  
Brooklyn committee had sold \$40,000,100  
worth of bonds. This together with  
last night's sale brings the total for  
Brooklyn up to \$65,102,600, which is  
82 per cent. of the quota for that sec-  
tion. Gov. Strong of the Federal Re-  
serve Bank and chairman of the New  
York Liberty Loan Committee, and  
Edwin P. Maynard, chairman of the  
Brooklyn Liberty Loan Committee,  
spoke at a meeting in the Hotel Bor-  
sani last night.

The immensity of the task now before  
the American nation in the next five  
days may be realized from the fact that  
slightly more than \$2,000,000,000 must  
be raised this week if the loan is to be

Continued on Eighth Page.

## SURPRISE BLOW GAINS 5 MILES IN FLANDERS

New Drive by Marshal Foch  
Wins Roulers and Other  
Strategic Points.

ADVANCING ON THE LYS

Courtrai Reported Flanked—  
French Press On Beyond  
Laon—Cross Ailette.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Marshal Foch  
launched a surprise drive against the  
Germans to-day, this time on a front  
of thirty-two miles in Flanders. The  
result of the first day's operations  
was a gain of five miles, the cap-  
ture of Roulers, with several strate-  
gic points and villages, and thou-  
sands of prisoners. The allied leader's  
purpose apparently is to break the  
grip of the enemy in western Belgium  
and at the same time to destroy the  
railroad which has been used as a  
means of supply to the Germans in  
northern France.

In their initial thrust, which was  
launched without the usual heavy ar-  
tillery bombardment, the British,  
French and Belgian soldiers flanked  
Courtrai, the junction point of the rail-  
road to Ghent. Courtrai, with the sol-  
diers of the Allies on each side of it,  
is in momentary danger of being cut  
off when the drive is resumed. The  
battle continues to-night.

### Many Prisoners Captured.

The Belgians alone captured 6,000  
prisoners in the day's operations, while  
the British and French added thou-  
sands more to their cages in the rear.  
Belgian forces cooperating with the  
British and French in these operations  
captured several batteries of artillery  
and many prisoners. The allied forces  
pushed north until they were within  
range of the German big guns on the  
coast, but there was no fire from these,  
which confirmed earlier reports that  
the Germans had taken these guns  
away. There was a persistent rumor  
among the soldiers that British war-  
ships had entered the harbor at Ostend  
and that they had bombarded the  
German gun positions there and to the  
east.

### British Nearing Courtrai.

Counter attacks by picked Bavarian  
troops were repulsed by the British,  
French and Belgians. In addition to the  
thousands of prisoners taken the Ger-  
mans suffered extremely heavy casual-  
ties. According to the latest despatches  
from the front the British broke through  
the enemy defenses and are on their  
way along the Lys.

The Belgians have captured Hage-  
broek and have several thousand pris-  
oners in their cages. Denais, Bouch-  
molen, Gulleghen, Wervicq and Wulvel-  
ghem and other villages have fallen to  
the British, who are nearing Menin, if  
not already there. In addition to their  
prisoners the British troops captured  
eleven big guns and great quantities of  
war material.

### French Well Beyond Laon.

In the Laon neighborhood the French,  
after liberating that city, continue  
to push northward, freeing villages as  
they go. Everywhere in this vicinity  
the Germans are retreating and there  
is evidence that their retrograde move-  
ment has been under way for several  
days, perhaps weeks. The country is  
stripped clean of everything of value.  
So far the French have not found  
signs of confusion in the enemy retire-  
ment from the Laon and La Fere re-  
gions.

French to-day reached Sissonne,  
marking an advance of seven miles for  
the day to the northeast.

On the extreme eastern end of the  
battle line, where the Americans are  
fighting, stiff resistance is being en-  
countered from the Germans, who ap-  
parently are determined to halt the great  
thrust against their positions there.  
Realizing as they do that an advance  
up the Meuse valley would cut off their  
lateral lines of communication and ac-  
tually surround them, the Germans are  
fighting to the last. The Americans are  
determined to get their forces out of France  
and Belgium, the Germans are send-  
ing reinforcements against the Ameri-  
cans. Counter attacks have become  
matters of almost hourly occurrence.  
The Americans are holding their own,  
however, waiting for the Germans to  
wear out the first fury of their re-  
sistance before continuing their thrust  
on a big scale.

**Widespread Retreat Continues.**  
In Champagne, where Gen. Mangin's  
left is operating, the French are entirely  
across the Ailette and in many places  
they have crossed the Aisne, despite the  
destruction of bridges by the retreating  
Germans and a somewhat stiffened re-  
sistance all along the line.

Here, as further east, the  
Americans, the enemy has succeeded in  
placing some artillery batteries, and these

Continued on Third Page.

## Text of President Wilson's Reply to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Lansing to-day transmitted the following to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires:

"Sir:

"In reply to the communication of the German  
Government, dated the 12th instant, which you  
handed to me to-day, I have the honor to request  
you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present Ger-  
man Government and by a large majority of the  
Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President  
of the United States of America in his address to the  
Congress of the United States on the 8th of January,  
1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the  
President in making a frank and direct statement of  
his decision with regard to the communication of the  
German Government of the 8th and 12th of October,  
1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process  
of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are  
matters which must be left to the judgment and ad-  
vice of the military advisers of the Government of  
the United States and the Allied Governments, and  
the President feels it his duty to say that no arrange-  
ment can be accepted by the Government of the  
United States which does not provide absolutely sat-  
isfactory safeguards and guarantees of the mainte-  
nance of the present military supremacy of the armies  
of the United States and the Allies in the field. He  
feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing  
but this will also be the judgment and decision of the  
Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to  
add that neither the Government of the United States  
nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which  
the Government of the United States is associated  
as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice  
so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the  
illegal and inhumane practices which they still per-  
sist in.

"At the very time that the German Government  
approaches the Government of the United States  
with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged  
in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships  
alone but the very boats in which their passengers  
and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in  
their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders  
and France the German armies are pursuing a course

of wanton destruction which has always been regarded  
as in direct violation of the rules and practices of  
civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not de-  
stroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not  
only, but often of their very inhabitants. The  
nations associated against Germany cannot be ex-  
pected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of  
inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being  
continued which they justly look upon with horror  
and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be  
no possibility of misunderstanding that the President  
should very solemnly call the attention of the Govern-  
ment of Germany to the language and plain intent  
of one of the terms of peace which the German Gov-  
ernment has now accepted. It is contained in the  
address of the President, delivered at Mount Vernon  
on the 4th of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbi-  
trary power anywhere that can separately, secretly  
and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world,  
or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its  
reduction to virtual impotency.' The power which  
has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the  
sort here described. It is within the choice of the  
German nation to alter it. The President's words  
just quoted naturally constitute a condition pre-  
cedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of  
the German people themselves. The President feels  
bound to say that the whole process of peace will,  
in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and  
the satisfactory character of the guarantees which  
can be given in this fundamental matter. It is  
indispensable that the Governments associated against  
Germany should know beyond a peradventure with  
whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the  
Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high  
consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin,  
"Charge d'Affaires ad interim, in charge of German  
interests in the United States."

## KAISER'S ARMY CRUMBLES DAILY

The Capture of Laon Salient  
Wrecks 40 Years of War  
Preparation.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the  
London Times Service.

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WITH THE PRUSSIAN ARMY, Oct. 14.—  
The Kaiser's soldiers, believing the ar-  
mistice has been signed, are leaving  
their entrenchments and throwing away  
their equipment. Great numbers of them  
are surrendering to the allied units  
facing them. Nearly four hundred, in-  
cluding three artillery battalion com-  
manders, threw down their arms yester-  
day near Chatou and surrendered to a  
small French patrol.

The disorder, which is described as  
spectacular, extends far behind the  
enemy front. In shops, military depots,  
warehouses and airdromes there is a state  
of disorganization. The men are carry-  
ing off supplies, blowing up new con-  
struction work and moving rearward at  
full speed. Artillery detachments are  
firing at random, their only idea, appar-  
ently, being to dispose of their supplies  
of ammunition. As soon as their shells  
are gone each battery either upsets its  
guns or leaves them standing.

Battle orders issued by the German  
Generals and found on officer prisoners  
offer conclusive evidence that a state of  
great confusion is now rampant in the  
"most efficient and invincible" army in  
the world. These orders refer to the  
possibility of forced marches and in-  
struct the men to hold themselves in  
readiness for immediate retreat into Bel-  
gium, where, according to information in  
the hands of the French staff, the Ger-  
mans hope to establish themselves on a  
defensive line running from Valenciennes  
to Maubeuge.

## DISORDER MARKS RETREAT OF GERMANS FROM FRANCE

Soldiers Throw Away Equipment and Great Numbers  
Surrender—Artillery Fires Blindly to Waste Am-  
munition—Orders Reveal Plan for Stand.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Oct. 14.—Complete disorder  
reigns in the ranks of the retreating  
Germans on many sections of the front.  
The Kaiser's soldiers, believing the ar-  
mistice has been signed, are leaving  
their entrenchments and throwing away  
their equipment. Great numbers of them  
are surrendering to the allied units  
facing them. Nearly four hundred, in-  
cluding three artillery battalion com-  
manders, threw down their arms yester-  
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ing off supplies, blowing up new con-  
struction work and moving rearward at  
full speed. Artillery detachments are  
firing at random, their only idea, appar-  
ently, being to dispose of their supplies  
of ammunition. As soon as their shells  
are gone each battery either upsets its  
guns or leaves them standing.

## LET WILSON LEAD, HE URGES FRENCH

Sambat Suggests Unified  
Diplomacy Against Kaiser.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Marcel Sembat,  
a leading French Socialist and political  
editor of L'Heure, after drawing atten-  
tion to the phrase in the German reply  
in which the German Government "sup-  
poses" the Allies will take the same posi-  
tion as that taken by President Wilson  
as intended to sow misunderstanding  
among the Allies, says:

"Since our allies have accepted a  
French general to lead their armies why  
shouldn't we accept the American Presi-  
dent to conduct our diplomatic opera-  
tions? We shall not easily find a better  
guide than is President Wilson."

## BELGIANS DELAY ENEMY RETREAT

Hamper Germans as They  
Drag Guns and Supplies  
to Rear.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the  
London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—Despatches from  
the neighborhood of Ostend say that all  
the German big guns have been removed  
and that the population of the whole  
country, including Lille, is in a state  
of wildest excitement.

From districts within range of the  
Belgian allied artillery crowds of  
fugitives are pouring backward, gradu-  
ally getting into a space more and  
more congested. The Germans are  
highly nervous, trying with every means  
in their power to keep the frightened  
masses of people quiet. Newspapers con-  
taining the text of President Wilson's  
reply to the German note were stopped  
at the frontier and the people are kept  
without news of developments.

## PRESIDENT CHEERED AS HE GOES SHOPPING

Crowd Surrounds Jewelry  
Store Which He Enters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—While Presi-  
dent Wilson's decision on Germany's  
note was being prepared for announce-  
ment at the White House and the State  
Department the President went down  
town on a shopping trip. He drove to a  
jewelry store in one of the White  
House motors, but walked back up  
Pennsylvania avenue to the White  
House.

Pennsylvania avenue was black at the  
time with crowds of war workers just  
out of office. A great crowd surrounded  
the shop in which the President was and  
when he appeared he was greeted with  
roars of cheers. Acknowledging the  
greetings, Mr. Wilson abandoned the  
motor, strode off up the avenue,  
walking alone and with secret service  
men to the side and behind.

## SENATE CHEERS WILSON REPLY TO PEACE NOTE

Chamber Bursts Into Ap-  
plause After Hearing Mes-  
sage Read Into Record.

RELIEF FOLLOWS STRAIN

Lodge Is "Genuinely Pleased"  
—Document Has "Punch"

Says Benet.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President  
Wilson's answer to the German sug-  
gestion for an armistice met with un-  
qualified approval on every hand to-  
night. Even Senator Lodge (Mass.),  
the Republican leader, who bitterly  
criticized opening any negotiations at  
this time with the German Govern-  
ment, declared that he was "genuinely  
pleased" with the latest move by the  
Administration.

Comment of approval was more  
marked, as it came at the close of a  
protracted session in which repeated  
appeals—virtually demands—were  
made that the President lay once and  
for all the haunting ghost of an in-  
conclusive peace with the Central  
Powers. The Senate learned of Presi-  
dent Wilson's answer with an evident  
feeling of relief.

The presentation of the President's  
note to the Senate was accomplished  
in the most formal fashion ever  
known in that august chamber. It  
had been announced that 5:30 P. M.  
would be the hour, and the Senate, al-  
though ready to adjourn for the day,  
determined informally to remain in  
session just to hear the note read.

While waiting for the note the Sen-  
ate discussed the conduct of the mes-  
sage. The Senate then adjourned until  
for the pensioning of the civil employes  
of the Government. Finally over the  
telephone wires from the State Depart-  
ment the text of the note began coming  
into the press galleries, soon after 6  
P. M. The shades of darkness were sent  
for the pensioning of the civil employes  
of the Government. Finally over the  
telephone wires from the State Depart-  
ment the text of the note began coming  
into the press galleries, soon after 6  
P. M. The shades of darkness were sent  
for the pensioning of the civil employes  
of the Government. Finally over the  
telephone wires from the State Depart-  
ment the text of the note began coming  
into the press galleries, soon after 6  
P. M. The shades of darkness were sent  
for the pensioning of the civil employes  
of the Government.

### Reply Read Into "Record."

Senator Hitchcock arose and said he  
would ask the indulgence of the Senate  
while he read into the Record the words  
of the President in reply to the German  
peace plea. Meanwhile copies had been  
placed in the hands of other Senators.  
In groups of two and three the Sen-  
ators read through the communication.  
They seemed to discuss the message  
as they read it aloud in the Senate.  
As they read a glow seemed to spread  
over the Senate. It was with a glow of  
appreciation and a spirit of great relief  
that the virtual demand for unconditional  
surrender, the elimination of the Kaiser,  
the extinction of militarism and the  
rule of night was received.

After the message was read the rules  
of the Senate were forgotten and Sen-  
ators applauded, a few even cheering.  
In the midst of this very unusual scene  
the chamber adjourned, the Senators break-  
ing up into groups to discuss the mes-  
sage, spelling the doom of absolutism forever.

Following is the statement by Senator  
Lodge: "I am very glad and genuinely  
pleased that the President in the note  
published this evening takes the ground  
which he does. Of course, everything he  
says is sound. There are plenty of  
chances for the friends of the soldiers  
to give them through the smoke fund  
what they want, to bacco. Read of its coming  
programmes on page 11.

Continued on Second Page.

## Indoor Affairs Now Compete for Fund Dates

THE talk of a possible uncon-  
ditional surrender hastens  
plans in many directions, but the  
fund will go on serenely basing  
what it will do on fact and not  
conjecture. There are plenty of  
chances for the friends of the sol-  
diers to give them through the  
smoke fund what they want, to bacco.  
Read of its coming program-  
mes on page 11.

And while the good weather  
lasts the block party, like the  
chrysanthemum, still blooms;  
several important ones have yet  
to come.

**WARNING! THE SUN TO-  
BACCO FUND has no connection  
with any other fund, organiza-  
tion or publication. It employs  
no agents or solicitors.**

President's Answer Chokes  
Off All Discussion With  
Kaiserism.

SHOWS UP CAMOUFLAGE

Enemy Must Stop Inhu-  
mane War Before Hear-  
ing Can Be Given.

GUARANTEES INSISTED ON

Flow of Troops at Rate of  
250,000 Monthly Will Be  
Maintained.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Translat-  
ing into diplomatic language the com-  
mon thought of his countrymen Presi-  
dent Wilson in a note sent to Ger-  
many to-night, via the Swiss Legation,  
plainly told the German people  
to rid themselves of the Hohenzol-  
terns and autocracy in all its forms  
if they would have peace with the  
nations now arrayed against them.

The President's answer to the Ger-  
man proposal and to the reply to his  
recent queries is intended to be final  
and decisive. Whatever his spokes-  
men may proclaim, Germany in the  
President's opinion still represents  
the arbitrary power whose destruc-  
tion was among the very terms which  
the German Government so glibly has  
accepted. Consequently the Presi-  
dent sees fit to make clear that that  
condition still must be met before  
peace can be had, and the choice lies  
with the German people themselves.

### German People Have Choice.

With the President's answer now  
on its way it is for the German people  
to elect whether this issue of  
Kaiserism, fundamental as the Presi-  
dent states it to be, shall be put to  
the test of further battle, waged re-  
lentlessly by the Allies on land and  
sea, and in the air, or shall be de-  
cided by themselves through the re-  
moval of their present masters and  
the organization by them of a real  
democratic government in which ar-  
bitrary power shall have no place  
whatever.

With the elimination of autocracy  
laid down as the prerequisite of final  
peace the President, addressing him-  
self directly to the armistice proposal,  
shows that the German Government  
or its commanders in the field can  
expect no cessation to the hostilities  
as long as they continue their present  
illegal and inhumane method of mak-  
ing war on land and sea.

While it would be for Marshal  
Foch and the allied commanders to  
arrange such an armistice this Govern-  
ment, the President says, would  
consent to no arrangement that did  
not call for adequate guarantees that  
would maintain the supremacy of the  
allied armies.

### Occupation of Strongholds.

Although not expressly stated the  
meaning here is plain. Metz, Stras-  
burg and other strategic strongholds  
must be occupied by the Allies before  
hostilities can cease. Germany must  
call off her submarines from their  
courses of murder on the high seas  
and the devastation of France and  
Belgium must cease.

The terms to which the President  
demands adherence constitute un-  
conditional surrender by a German Gov-  
ernment, the President says, would  
be controlled by the United States and the  
Allies by a Germany purged of her  
autocratic militarism. This distinc-  
tion is vitally important.

Should the German people now  
solidly embrace the Kaiser's cause  
they will automatically become co-  
partners with him in the responsibility  
for continuing the war. It is ex-  
plained, and the opportunity which  
they would very probably not be open  
to them under such conditions.

The President shuts the door to  
peace to the Hohenzollerns except  
under conditions where their military  
power is sufficiently destroyed to re-  
duce them to impotency. But he  
leaves the door open to the German  
people if they elect to themselves  
destroy or reduce to impotency the  
Kaiser and the war lords.

### Approval Heard on All Sides.

Approval of the President's answer  
is heard on all sides to-night. It ap-  
pears to be responsive to the over-  
whelming sentiment of the nation. In  
many of his previous utterances ad-  
dressed to his countrymen he has made  
the elimination of autocracy, and by  
implication the Kaiser himself, a pre-  
requisite of world peace, but never be-  
fore in a communication direct to the  
Kaiser himself has he stated flatly and  
irrevocably what has been in his own